Online Examinations (Odd Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2021 - 2022)

Course Name - -Basic Human Anatomy Course Code - BPT101

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Gomphosis

11.	2. All of the following secondary cartilaginous joints belong to axial skeleton except
	Mark only one oval.
	Manubriosternal joint Intervertebral discs Symphysis pubis Symphysis menti
12.	3. Most important factor for the stability of joint is
	Mark only one oval.
	Fibrous capsule
	Ligaments
	Atmospheric pressure
	Surrounding muscles
13.	4. The Scapula is an example of
	Mark only one oval.
	Long bone
	Flat bone
	Irregular bone
	Short bone
14.	5. Sphenoid bone is a
	Mark only one oval.
	Pneumatic bone
	Irregular bone
	Sesamoid bone
	Flat bone

15.	6. Primary ossification Centre is present in
	Mark only one oval.
	Epiphysis
	Metaphysis
	Diaphysis
	Articular surface
16.	7. Wrist joint is a type of
	Mark only one oval.
	Hinge joint
	Saddle joint
	Pivot joint
	Ellipsoid joint
17.	8. Flattened Fibrous part of muscle is known as
17.	
	Mark only one oval.
	Tendon
	Belly
	Aponeurosis
	Origin
18.	9. Sympathetic Nervous system arises from
	Mark only one oval.
	Cervical region
	Sacral region
	Coccygeal region
	Thoracolumbar region

19.	10. Tunica intima is
	Mark only one oval.
	Inner coat of artery
	Middle coat of artery
	Outer coat of artery
	Covering of artery
20.	11. The detrusor muscle is located in the
	Mark only one oval.
	Kidneys
	Ureters
	Urinary bladder
	Urethra
21.	12. Glial cells which act as a phagocyte is
	Mark only one oval.
	Astrocyte
	Oligodendrocyte
	Microglia
	Schwann cell
22.	13. All of the following are accessory gland of the digestive system except
	Mark only one oval.
	Salivary glands
	Liver
	Spleen
	Pancreas

23.	14. The sectional plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is
	Mark only one oval.
	Transverse plane
	Coronal plane
	Sagittal plane
	Oblique plane
24.	15. Which of the following cell is called histiocyte
	Mark only one oval.
	Fibroblast
	Monocyte
	Plasma cell
	Macrophage
25.	16. Pivot joint is
	Mark only one oval.
	Uniaxial
	Biaxial
	Multiaxial
	Multiplanar
26.	17. Group C nerve fibre:
	Mark only one oval.
	is up to 20 nm in diameter
	is myelinated
	is post-ganglionic autonomic
	has motor function

27.	18. The metacarpophalangeal joints are:
	Mark only one oval.
	planar
	ellipsoid
	hinge
	hedge
28.	19. The nerve supply to deltoid is from the:
	Mark only one oval.
	pectoral nerves
	dorsal scapular nerve
	thoracodorsal nerve
	axillary nerve
29.	20. What is the first bone of the skeleton?
	Mark only one oval.
	humerus
	scapula
	clavicle
	radius
30.	21. Which muscle does not arise from the common extensor origin?
	Mark only one oval.
	extensor carpi radialis longus
	extensor digiti minimi
	extensor digitorum
	extensor carpi ulnaris

31.	22. The median nerve goes through the heads of which muscle?
	Mark only one oval.
	biceps brachii
	pronator teres
	flexor digitorum superficialis
	supinator
32.	23. The musculocutaneous nerve:
	Mark only one oval.
	arises from lateral cord of brachial plexus
	supplies brachioradialis
	contains fibres from C5, C6, C7 and C8
	terminates as posterior interosseous nerve
33.	24. Identify the incorrect innervation:
	Mark only one oval.
	trapezius – accessory nerve
	serratus anterior – long thoracic nerve
	latissimus dorsi – dorsal scapular nerve
	subclavius – own nerve from brachial plexus
0.4	
34.	25. In Rotator cuff, which muscle is not present
	Mark only one oval.
	Subscapularis
	Infraspinatus
	Supraspinatus
	Latissimus dorsi

35.	26. The range of shoulder joint abduction is
	Mark only one oval.
	0-120 degree
	0-180 degree
	0-160 degree
	180-0 degree
36.	27. Lateral end of clavicle form
	Mark only one oval.
	Sternoclavicular joint
	Shoulder joint
	Acromioclavicular joint
	Sternal angle
07	
37.	28. Which muscle helps in elbow extension
	Mark only one oval.
	Mark only one oval. Biceps brachii
	Biceps brachii
	Biceps brachii Brachialis
	Biceps brachii Brachialis Coracobrachialis
38.	Biceps brachii Brachialis Coracobrachialis
38.	Biceps brachii Brachialis Coracobrachialis Triceps brachii
38.	Biceps brachii Brachialis Coracobrachialis Triceps brachii 29. Which fibres of deltoid muscle helps in shoulder abduction
38.	Biceps brachii Brachialis Coracobrachialis Triceps brachii 29. Which fibres of deltoid muscle helps in shoulder abduction Mark only one oval.
38.	Biceps brachii Brachialis Coracobrachialis Triceps brachii 29. Which fibres of deltoid muscle helps in shoulder abduction Mark only one oval. anterior

39.	30. Flexors muscles of forearm is mainly supplied by which nerve?
	Mark only one oval.
	Radial nerve
	Axillary nerve
	Median nerve
	Musculocutaneous nerve
40.	31. Which muscle is not included in hypothenar muscle
	Mark only one oval.
	pronator teres
	abductor digiti minimi
	flexor digiti minimi
	opponens digiti minimi
41.	32. Injury to radial nerve forms
	Mark only one oval.
	claw hand
	wrist drop
	ape thumb deformity
	policeman tip hand
42.	33. Colles fracture commonly occurs in
	Mark only one oval.
	Ulna
	Clavicle
	Radius
	Humerus

43.	34. In bone, which salt is commonly present
	Mark only one oval.
	Sodium chloride
	Magnesium chloride
	Potassium carbonate
	Calcium phosphate
44.	35. Insertion point of muscle is
	Mark only one oval.
	movable during contraction
	movable during rest
	fixed during contraction
	fixed during rest
45.	36. Largest sensory organ of human body is
	Mark only one oval.
	Liver
	Heart
	Stomach
	Skin
46.	37. The secondary Centre of ossification is
	Mark only one oval.
	Epiphysis
	Diaphysis
	Metaphysis
	Articular surface

47.	38. Intercarpal joint is a type of
	Mark only one oval.
	ellipsoid joint
	pivot joint
	saddle joint
	plane joint
48.	39. Cardiac muscle is
	Mark only one oval.
	striated and voluntary
	striated and involuntary
	non striated and voluntary
	non striated and involuntary
49.	40. Muscles have basic properties except
	Mark only one oval.
	contractility
	extensibility
	elasticity
	fragility
50.	41. Lymph vessels are present in all except
	Mark only one oval.
	Brain
	Liver
	Lungs
	Kidney

51.	42. With regard to action, which muscle is the odd one out?
	Mark only one oval.
	teres minor
	deltoid
	teres major
	subscapularis
52.	43. An example of secondary cartilaginous joint include:
	Mark only one oval.
	hip joint
	manubrio-sternal joint
	costochondral joint
	wrist joint
53.	44. The range of shoulder extension is
	Mark only one oval.
	0-45 degree
	0-55 degree
	0-60 degree
	0-70 degree
54.	45. Most common elbow flexor muscle is
	Mark only one oval.
	Flexor carpi radialis longus
	Biceps brachii
	Deltoid
	Anconeus

55.	46. Damage to the median nerve may be suggested clinically by:
	Mark only one oval.
	a wasting of the interossei
	inability to abduct the index finger
	sensory loss over ulnar side of hand
	pointing index finger
56.	47. Metacarpal bones are
	Mark only one oval.
	Short bone
	Thick bone
	Flat bone
	Miniature long bone
57.	48. Which of the following movements are permitted at the joints
57.	48. Which of the following movements are permitted at the joints Mark only one oval.
57.	
57.	Mark only one oval.
57.	Mark only one oval. Plane joint – gliding/sliding movements
57.	Mark only one oval. Plane joint – gliding/sliding movements Pivot joint – multi axial
57.	Mark only one oval. Plane joint – gliding/sliding movements Pivot joint – multi axial Saddle joint – multiaxial
57. 58.	Mark only one oval. Plane joint – gliding/sliding movements Pivot joint – multi axial Saddle joint – multiaxial
	Mark only one oval. Plane joint – gliding/sliding movements Pivot joint – multi axial Saddle joint – multiaxial Saddle joint- monoaxial
	Mark only one oval. Plane joint – gliding/sliding movements Pivot joint – multi axial Saddle joint – multiaxial Saddle joint- monoaxial 49. The commonest neurotransmitter is
	Mark only one oval. Plane joint – gliding/sliding movements Pivot joint – multi axial Saddle joint – multiaxial Saddle joint- monoaxial 49. The commonest neurotransmitter is Mark only one oval.
	Mark only one oval. Plane joint – gliding/sliding movements Pivot joint – multi axial Saddle joint – multiaxial Saddle joint- monoaxial 49. The commonest neurotransmitter is Mark only one oval. serotonin

59.	50. ADH hormone is secreted from
	Mark only one oval.
	anterior pituitary
	thyroid gland
	liver
	posterior pituitary
60.	51. The gaseous exchange takes place in all of the following structures except
	Mark only one oval.
	Terminal bronchiole
	Respiratory bronchiole
	Alveolar ducts
	Alveolar sacs
61.	52. The fertilization most commonly occurs in
	Mark only one oval.
	ovary
	uterine tube
	Alveolar ducts
	Alveolar sacs
62.	53. Caudal means
	Mark only one oval.
	towards head
	towards shoulder
	towards chest
	towards tail

63.	54. Transverse plane divides
	Mark only one oval.
	right and left half of body
	anterior and posterior of body
	upper and lower portion of body
	cross section of body
64.	55. Shoulder joint is a type of
	Mark only one oval.
	pivot joint
	ball and socket joint
	saddle joint
	ellipsoid joint
65.	56. Tunica adventitia is
	Mark only one oval.
	Inner coat of artery
	Middle coat of artery
	Outer coat of artery
	Covering of vein
66.	57. Which rib is the floating rib
	Mark only one oval.
	7th
	9th
	1st
	12th

67.	58. Condylar joint is
	Mark only one oval.
	Uniaxial
	Biaxial
	Multiaxial
	Multiplanar
68.	59. All of the following are seen in diarthrosis except
	Mark only one oval.
	fibrous capsule
	synovial fluid
	little or no movement
	articular cartilage
69.	60. Supracondylar fracture is most common in
	Mark only one oval.
	Humerus
	Clavicle
	Radius
	Ulna

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